

Geometry Unit 4 Review Answer Key

2) Isosceles Right

3) Obtuse Scalene

4) Obtuse Isosceles

5) Equilateral, equiangular, acute

6) 53

7) $m\angle N = 130^\circ$
 $m\angle P = 26^\circ$

$$\angle A \cong \angle X$$

$$\angle B \cong \angle Y$$

$$\angle C \cong \angle Z$$

8) $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{XY}$

$$\overline{BC} \cong \overline{YZ}$$

$$\overline{AC} \cong \overline{XZ}$$

9) 95

10) ASA

11) No

12) AAS

13) AAS

14) \overline{PQ}

15) 7

16) 54

17) 5

18) 110

Since both \overline{AB} and \overline{OC} have slope 0, $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{OC}$. Then $\angle OCA \cong \angle BAC$ by the Alternate Interior Angles Theorem. Since $OC = h$ and $AB = h$, $\overline{OC} \cong \overline{AB}$ by the definition of congruence. Also, $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{AC}$ by the Reflexive Property of Congruence. Therefore $\triangle OAC \cong \triangle BCA$ by the SAS Congruence Postulate.

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